

## NEW U. S. SHIP BILL BOOM IS STARTED

Bryan Gives Out Letter Showing That Dutch Can't Get American Goods.

### GOVERNMENT LINE ASKED

WASHINGTON, April 30.—That the Administration is preparing to revive interest in the legislation for Government owned and operated ships that failed at the last Congress was indicated today when the Treasury Department made public a letter received by Secretary Bryan from the American Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands and colonies.

The letter complains that orders given by Holland dealers to manufacturers and exporters in the United States cannot be filled because of insufficient shipping facilities and may result in Holland buyers turning elsewhere.

A government line of steamers between the United States and Holland to run monthly or bi-monthly is demanded. The American manufacturers and shippers who are alleged to have sold goods to Holland buyers but were unable to deliver them in the following cities: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, New Orleans, Providence, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Louisville, Youngstown, Ohio, Syracuse, Wilmington, Del., Lynn, Mass., Buffalo, Richmond, Va., Indianapolis, Toledo, Seattle, Grand Rapids, Clarksville, Tenn.; Havre, France; Yokohama, Japan; and Kalamazoo and Canton.

### Goods Which Are Held Up.

Articles which these firms desired to export included shoes, leather, typewriters, automobiles, motorcycles, motors, railway supplies, tobacco, paper, paints, oil, fountain pens, books, sewing machines, fruits, cereals, meats, rubber, woods, tools, hardware, furniture, salmon, condensed milk and lamps.

The letter to Secretary Bryan was dated Amsterdam, March 3, 1915, and said:

"We have the honor to invite your attention to the insufficient shipping accommodations between the United States and Holland, which at present are a drawback to freer commercial relations between the two countries. On the one hand American manufacturers and exporters cannot forward their goods without great difficulty and delay and on the other Holland exporters are deprived of the merchandise ordered and forced to look elsewhere for supplies. It is urgently necessary that as soon as possible a regular steamer line under American flag and if possible under the control of the Government of the United States should be established in order to prevent the loss of American goods at the several shipping ports of the States.

### Says List Is Conclusive.

"We enclose herewith a list of American manufacturers and shippers who seem to be unable to ship their goods to Holland. It is believed that this list will convince you of the necessity of establishing a monthly or bi-monthly steamship line to Holland, this chamber as well as Dutch merchants generally would be highly grateful.

"If the American Government would take the initiative in hand and endeavor to establish a monthly or bi-monthly steamship line to Holland, this chamber as well as Dutch merchants generally would be highly grateful.

### RAID LUNCH ROOM FOR DRUGS.

Police Arrest Three Alleged Heroin Sellers in 14th Street.

The police have for some time suspected that certain restaurants have been the distributing points for drugs and today they took action to break up a raid yesterday on the lunch room at 215 West 29th street. Three men were arrested.

Each of the three was charged with possession of 201 West 29th street, a newspaper, John Hursey, 26 of the People's Hotel, William Street, a mother, and John Bulkin, 26 of 192 East 10th street.

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## 400,000 JOBLESS HERE, U. S. INQUIRERS FOUND

Investigation in February, a Slack Month, Confirmed the Estimate of Mayor Mitchell—Many Women Among Those Without Homes.

### GOVERNMENT LINE ASKED

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Administration has made an estimate that 400,000 men are out of employment in New York City alone. The investigation undertaken by the Department of Labor early in February more than corroborates the findings of Mayor Mitchell's committee and other investigators that it was made into New York's unemployed.

It is acknowledged also by the department that these figures do not measure accurately the amount of unemployment, as all workers who were engaged on part time or had irregular work were counted among the employed. The report says that the total number of wage earners in New York City in 1913, estimated on the basis adopted by the Census Bureau, is approximately 2,455,000.

The report is based on information obtained from a census of 104 city blocks located in various sections of the city, selected so as to include a representative number of families of the various nationalities and all classes of industrial workers, combined with a census of all families in 3,763 individual tenement houses and residences covering a still wider range of distribution.

"The above figures do not include the first half of February," says the report, "and therefore show conditions of unemployment at that time. Information was obtained from 22,428 persons, of which 95,443 were wage earners. Of these families 11,723 had one or more wage earners out of work, showing an aggregate of 34,849 families having a total membership of 229,428 persons, of which 95,443 were wage earners."

"The total number of wage earners in New York City in 1913, estimated on the basis adopted by the Bureau of Census, is approximately 2,455,000. The percentage of unemployment found among the members of 34,849 families visited, 16.2 per cent, applied to this number shows that the total number of unemployed in Greater New York was about 398,000."

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## REDFIELD SEES U. S. LEAD WORLD TRADE

Believes War May Put Country First in Commerce and Finance.

### SEAMAN LAW HANDICAP

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Men of world prominence in scientific and commercial circles, besides Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, agreed today that Europe's war has opened the opportunity to America to grasp the reins of international commerce and become the most potent factor of the future in the trade of nations.

They are here attending the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Speakers today included John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, Miss Frances A. Keller, vice-chairman of the Committee for Immigrants in America; Theodore Marburg, ex-Minister to Belgium; Albert Bassett Hart of Harvard University and Ambassador Dams of Brazil.

Secretary Redfield, who was particularly optimistic, said that the world would be a better place to live in after the war, but emphasized particularly that quality and style, rather than low cost, must be the basis of American production and that the policy of starvation wages and inhuman hours for employees is economically unsound.

"It is not our part," he said, "that if we do our part we shall change our place among the great competitors. The world is never the economic gainer in the long run. The American people must be absorbed and we must do our share of absorbing, but in the process of absorption places relative to one another may be exchanged."

"United States May Be First." "No one, I think, would be surprised to find the United States second in the world in the production of goods. In long run, however, she is destined to find her first place."

William S. Kies of the National City Bank of New York outlined a plan of cooperation among American manufacturers for mutual benefit in obtaining export trade. He said this plan would operate on the basis of a central agency, which would be incorporated with sufficient capital stock to permit all of the members of the industry throughout the country to have an equal share in the members upon exactly the same terms.

"Each producer desiring membership should subscribe to a definite amount of stock in the corporation, which would be divided into shares of equal value. This corporation, properly organized, could have a comprehensive grasp of the world's market and could sell for individual firms on commission, all over the world, the goods of the members. It would also be able to secure the best prices for the goods of the members and to secure the best terms for the members in the purchase of raw materials and other goods."

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## BRYAN FACED BY EMPTY SEATS AT LIQUOR MEETING

Continued from First Page.

### RECEIVERSHIP AVERTED

THE board of directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company yesterday declared effective the plan for the extension of the \$19,000,000 two year 3 per cent gold bonds, which mature today. This means that the company will not have to meet the maturity of these notes until May 1, 1916, and that the possibility of receivership which the road faced up to the time the plan was declared effective has been averted.

At the same time it was announced that the time for depositing the balance of the notes, the holders of which had not already agreed to the plan, had been extended until May 4. Deposits should be made at the Central Trust Company.

The extension of the \$19,000,000 notes is looked upon in the financial district as having closed up one of the two bad spots in the railroad flood for the time at least, the other being the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, which has \$25,000,000 notes falling due on June 1.

The following statement was issued yesterday by the directors:

"The board of directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company has today declared effective the extension agreement dated April 14, 1915. Holders of receipts for notes deposited in the Central Trust Company should present the same on or after May 1, 1915, to the Central Trust Company for payment of the interest on the notes. The extension agreement should be presented for payment at the same time and place. Receipts for notes should be accompanied by certificate of ownership and are required by the Internal Revenue Department under the Federal income tax law.

"Holders of receipts upon surrender of the notes to the Central Trust Company should receive notes duly extended as to the maturity of the notes. The extension agreement should be presented for payment at the same time and place. Receipts for notes should be accompanied by certificate of ownership and are required by the Internal Revenue Department under the Federal income tax law.

"The time for further deposits has been extended to and including May 4, 1915. Holders who have not already deposited their notes at once should do so. The extension agreement should be presented for payment at the same time and place. Receipts for notes should be accompanied by certificate of ownership and are required by the Internal Revenue Department under the Federal income tax law.

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